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DIVISION OF FORESTRY

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KEEP CALIFORNIA
GREEN and GOLDEN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.



F. H. RAYMOND -

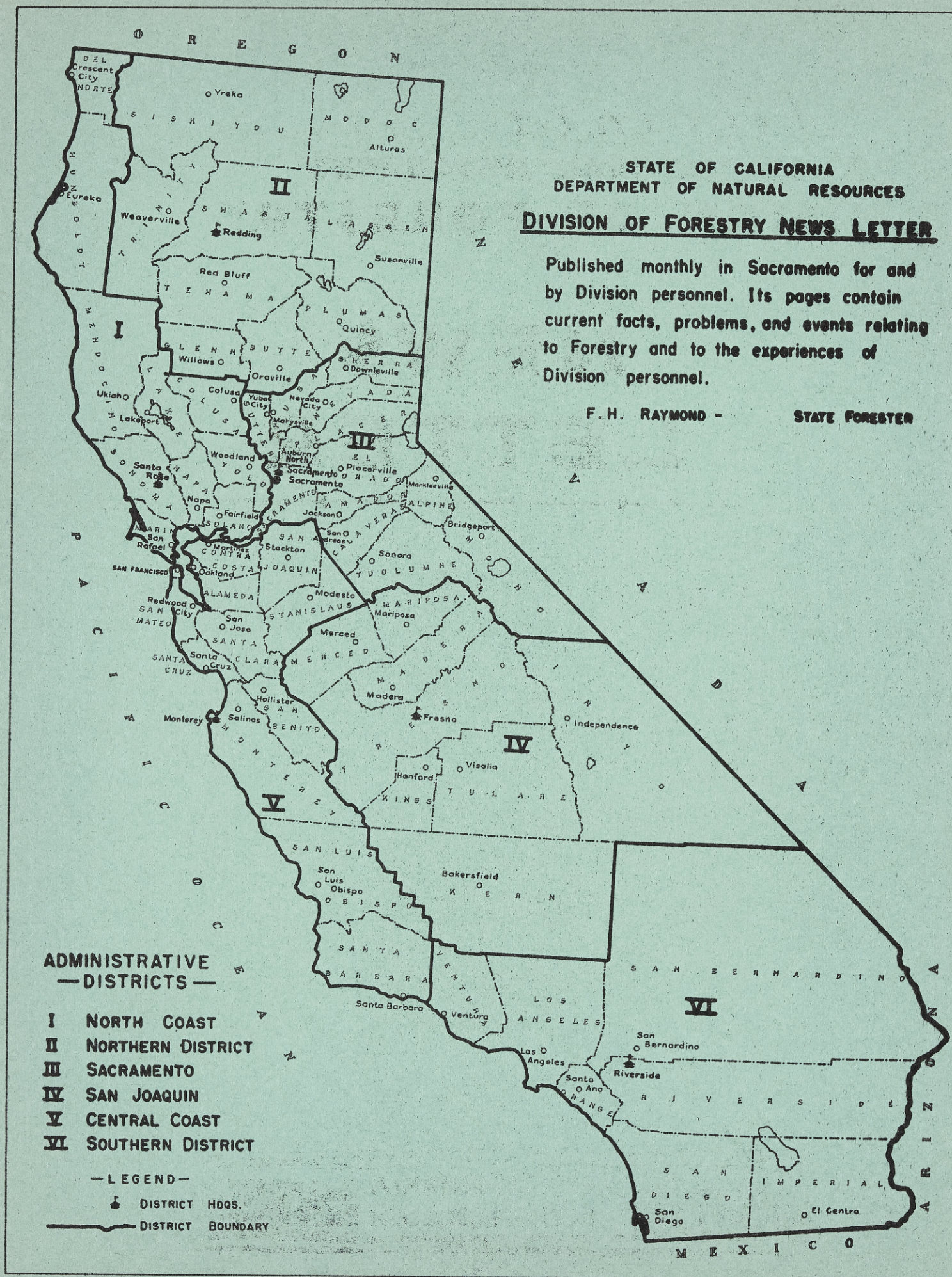
STATE FORESTER

**ADMINISTRATIVE
—DISTRICTS—**

- I** NORTH COAST
- II** NORTHERN DISTRICT
- III** SACRAMENTO
- IV** SAN JOAQUIN
- V** CENTRAL COAST
- VI** SOUTHERN DISTRICT

—LEGEND—

-  DISTRICT HQS.
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY



OCTOBER ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL: During October several storm fronts moved through California leaving heavy rains in the north half of the State and moderate rains to scattered showers in the south half.

The State Forester declared the fire season closed for Districts I, North Coast; II, North Sierra; and III, Central Sierra, on October 15 and for Districts IV, South Sierra; and V on October 30.

The accumulative wildland fire occurrence up to October 20 is 2,032 which is 112 fires above the five-year average and 402 fires above last year.

The accumulative acreage burned during this period is 114,459 which is 3,045 acres below the five-year average and 68,689 acres above last year.

Without any difficulty, the 70 men and 55 pieces of equipment in the Santana Task Force moved into Southern California during the middle of October. On October 29 half the personnel were provided with relief and were rotated by the two U. S. Forest Service planes. This movement was made in anticipation of the usual long fire season experienced south of the Tehachapi Range, without waiting for a large campaign fire to occur.

Arrangements were made to have three aerial tankers and one observation plane accompany the Santana Task Force to Southern California. The operation of these aircraft under carefully controlled conditions would provide an excellent opportunity for evaluating the effectiveness of aerial tankers on initial attack action.

Inspection of the state-financed crews located on the El Dorado, Tahoe, and Toiyabe National Forests was made during the month. Each of the forests is experiencing difficulties in maintaining the crews at full strength because of the return to school problem. However, this has not been of particular concern as most of the northern forests have officially ended fire season due to the heavy rains which fell during the first part of the month.

Six fire weather stations were inspected in San Diego County to ascertain whether or not the installations were up to standard. The County is one of four pilot models of the California Fire Danger Rating System being developed jointly by the U. S. Weather Bureau, the Division of Forestry, and the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. The purpose of the project is to develop a co-ordinated fire danger rating system which will be applicable to all wildland areas in California.

Seven meetings concerning small watershed management projects under Public Law 566 were attended by a staff representative during the month. Two of the above meetings were hearings before the Soil Conservation Commission while the other five were with one or another of the field Deputy State Forester's staff.

FOREST, RANGE, AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

FOREST PRACTICES: A special report on enforcement of forest practice regulations was made to the Board of Forestry at its meeting in Sacramento on October 31. This report was requested by the Board after hearing about enforcement problems in Humboldt County at its July meeting in Eureka. A study of compliance showed that some 44 per cent of the timber operations inspected by the Division

in 1957 by mid-September were satisfactorily complying with law and rules. Another 16 per cent came into compliance due to inspection and other effort by the Division. The number of operations not satisfactorily complying with law and rules at end of report period was 40 per cent. During the report period of 1957 the Division initiated administrative enforcement measures in 425 cases. Court action was taken on statutory violations on 13 operators, 12 of which were sustained by the courts. Litigation cases pertaining to violation of Forest Practice Rules were filed against 4 operators and another 9 were in state of preparation. The report to the Board also presented the results of a survey conducted by the Division of some of the more pressing problems of enforcement and a review of these matters with the office of the Attorney General and the Forest Practice Committees.

A 120-day emergency regulation was adopted by the Board of Forestry in Sacramento on October 31 describing the eastern edge of the natural occurrence of redwood timber fixing the eastern boundary of the Redwood Forest District as authorized by Section 4927 of the Public Resources Code. The adoption of the regulation was made necessary by amendment of the Forest Practice Act by the 1957 Session of the Legislature. The regulation is being sent to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards for approval and filing with the Secretary of State as prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act. Notice of proposed action to finally adopt this regulation before the 120-day period expires will be published in newspapers as required by law. A hearing will be held by the Board of Forestry on January 16, 1958, to receive statements regarding the regulation before its final adoption.

STATE FORESTS: Scott Lumber Company Inc., of Burney cut and removed 3,368,180 board feet of timber from Latour State Forest in Shasta County bringing a return to the State of \$52,294. The sale was awarded in June and logging was completed in September. Some 200 acres was logged on a group selection basis to convert an overmature, decadent stand to a thrifty stand favoring pine reproduction. The trees harvested were marked for cutting by the Division in 1956. Trees were selected for cutting to improve forest growth and to aid in the natural regeneration of the forest. Special care was taken in road construction and logging to protect streams.

Further experiments to convert brushland on the Latour State Forest to timberland have been initiated. Three acres of brush were cleared for experimental planting early this year. The brush was piled in windrows and burned this fall, but due to the weather, the burning was only moderately successful.

Aborigine Lumber Company of Fort Bragg was awarded the sale of some 85,000 board feet of decked logs on the Jackson State Forest when bids were opened on October 22 in Fort Bragg. The logs should bring revenue to the State of some \$1,700. These logs were salvaged from an area logged by the Caspar Lumber Company in 1952 under cutting rights formerly held by that company. The logs were salvaged from material left in the woods at the time of logging and windfall since then. The Division salvaged these logs (using Honor Camp inmates) to reduce the fire hazard and to utilize merchantable timber.

Some madrone and chinquapin logs were obtained from Jackson State Forest and delivered to the University of California Forest Products Laboratory in Richmond. These logs are to be used in a research study of the utilization of California hardwoods.

FOREST PEST CONTROL: An aerial survey was made of forest insect conditions in the north coastal and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges during October by entomologists

of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station in co-operation with the Division of Forestry who furnished an observer. The purpose of this survey was to determine the extent of known forest insect infestations and to discover unreported insect activity. The results of the aerial survey were combined with ground observations made during the year and reported to the California Forest Pest Control Action Council on October 24 and 25, in Sacramento. This Council is an organization of private and public agencies concerned with better control of forest pests.

According to the report, there was a marked increase in timber losses due to insects in 1957. Critical epidemics in many areas are in evidence. Last year's insect outbreaks were more localized while this year's insect damage is scattered state wide.

Disease damage appears to be at the same level as 1956. There is continued losses from dwarf mistletoe in many areas of the State. White pine blister rust continues to intensify on the sugar pine in Northern California. The rust was found this year for the first time on sugar pine in the Mendocino National Forest.

The Division co-operated in six forest insect projects during 1957 of which the total cost amounted to \$35,236. There were 2,923 infested trees treated. Three of these projects were contracted to the U. S. Forest Service to do the work with federal funds being contributed to the extent of 25% of the control costs. The other three projects were accomplished under the direction of the Division using Forestry Honor Camp crews. One of these projects was State land on the Cuyamaca State Park in San Diego County and the others on private land.

Forest insect control projects that appear to need control work in 1958 are the San Jacinto, Arrowhead-Crestline, Corte Madera, and Cuyamaca State Park areas in Southern California; Kings Canyon-Sequoia in Fresno and Tulare Counties; and the Osborne Hill Zone of Infestation in Central California.

The Forest Pest Control Action Council compiles all pertinent data regarding insect, disease, and animal damage into an annual report. This publication of forest pest conditions is widely distributed to co-operating public and private agencies, timber owners, operators, and others. The published report of 1957 conditions will be released early in 1958.

The Corte Madera Zone of Infestation in Southern San Diego County as approved by the Board of Forestry on October 31, 1957. The infestation comprises 18,920 acres of which 6,000 acres are privately owned. The remainder is under jurisdiction of the U. S. Forest Service. Insect damage is being caused by the western pine beetle attacking Coulter and ponderosa pine trees.

The Board of Forestry also heard recommendations from the Forest Pest Control Action Council at the above meeting with regard to changes in the Board's policy on insect control co-operation by the State. It was reported to the Board that effectiveness of control operations is being impaired due to failure to get sharing of control costs between owners and the State. A study by the Division in one infestation showed that only 56% of the infested trees were treated. This is far from adequate since entomologists have stated that at least 80% of the infested trees should be treated in order to have effective results. It was proposed that the Board consider changing the policy to provide greater incentives for co-operation by the owners. The Board took the matter under advisement and action at a subsequent meeting.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT: Sample plots were clipped on the Spring Dell Range Study in San Benito County to determine amounts of forage remaining after grazing by cattle under different intensities of use and various treatments.

The Executive Committee of the Range Improvement Advisory Committee to the State Board of Forestry met in Sacramento on October 29, 1957. The major item of consideration was the need for revision of Board of Forestry policies in range improvement to bring them abreast of current developments in that field. Plans were made for a study of existing policies by the Committee, and for development of recommendations to be considered later by the Board.

Rains in late September and early October brought controlled burning for range improvement to an end for this season. Because the rains were considerably earlier than usual, an exceptionally large number of ranchers were unable to complete burns, particularly in the North Coastal District.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION: All agreements have been signed and necessary arrangements made to seed annual ryegrass on 860 acres of the Snowline and Weber Burn emergency revegetation projects. The proposed date for the project is November 5th. The project is to be carried out in co-operation with the U. S. Forest Service and the El Dorado Irrigation District. The Division of Forestry will perform the job as the contracting agent for the other two agencies.

In addition, the Division of Forestry is participating in five other similar revegetation projects throughout the State.

ENGINEERING: The barracks building at Nevada headquarters, Nevada County, and at Sonora headquarters, Tuolumne County, have been completed and accepted by Division of Architecture.

The construction of the power line to Mountain Home CDC Camp in Mountain Home State Forest, Tulare County, has been completed with the exception of tying it into the Southern California Edison Company line at one end and to the camp system at the other end. The line is 2½ miles long and there is a difference of 4,000 feet in elevation between the low and high point.

NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL: Fire control activity was somewhat light during the first part of November and the personnel assigned to the Santa Ana task force previously sent to District VI were returned to their home districts on November 5th. The fire trucks, bulldozers, transports, and radio equipment originally sent to implement this force were left in District VI to be activated should the need arise.

Beginning on November 21st the favorable conditions enjoyed during the first part of the month reversed, and Santa Ana winds reached 70 to 80 miles an hour, resulting in a fast moving fire 15 miles north of Azusa-Monrovia on the Angeles National Forest in Los Angeles County.

Upon receipt of notice of this fire starting on November 21st at 1600, all task force personnel who had previously been returned to their homes were recalled to active duty and the task force placed again in operation on November 22nd.

This operational status will be maintained until the danger of recurring Santa Ana winds is passed.

Each of the five northern districts participated in the operation beginning with the close of the fire season in their respective districts, and relatively small inconvenience was experienced in their normal work projects.

The Gale Fire, 25,000 acres of brush north of the Azusa-Monrovia area in the Angeles National Forest, was caused from a highway prison road camp crew warming fire. It was placed on a contained basis on November 26th, and placed on complete control by November 27th. One other 20 acre fire was reported to this office during the same period at Escondido in San Diego County. It was controlled the first night.

FIRE RESEARCH: Aerial Tankers: A preliminary report was compiled of the aerial tanker action initiated by the Division of Forestry field units. Thirty reports submitted by the field and twenty-seven narrative reports verified earlier indications that aerial attack on hot fires could be successfully accomplished by air tankers dropping water and chemical solutions on the fire head and flanks. Followup by ground forces in a minimum of elapsed time after the drops is necessary to assure control, however.

Fire Retardants: The Johns-Manville retardant "watercote" was sprayed on large brush piles of manzanita brush near Redding in co-operation with District II personnel and the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. Similar piles in size and arrangement were treated with "borate." The opinions of those observing the comparative test were that "watercote" is equal to or better than "borate" as a fire retardant coating. Heat readings made by means of a "Radiometer" and time-lapse motion pictures have yet to be analyzed.

Cloud Modification: Recent articles appearing in the Farm Journal and News Week plus a resolution passed by the Northern Area of the Soil Conservation Districts Association and mailed to Districts throughout the State have created a burst of interest in the Division of Forestry program. Some of the publicity thus received has not been favorable and efforts are being taken to counteract it by stressing the factual status of the program and the objectives behind the research.

The Fire Control office was represented at two meetings during the month concerned with Public Law 566 Planning; namely, the State Soil Conservation Commission meeting on November 1st and the State Conservation Needs Inventory meeting on November 25th.

FOREST PRACTICES REGULATIONS

The Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest Practice Committee held two meetings during the month of November. The first was held in Redding on November 5, 1957, and the second in Eureka on November 21, 1957. The latter meeting was held jointly with the Redwood Forest Practice Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to explore further the needs for amendment of the Forest Practice Rules in these two districts which was requested by the Board of Forestry at its meeting on October 31.

STATE FORESTS

On November 7, 1957, bids were scheduled to be opened for the sale of some 20 million board feet of timber from the Jackson State Forest. Due to uncertainty of the market no bids were received. Minimum bid rates established for the sale by appraisal were \$18.00 per thousand board feet for redwood and \$15.00 for Douglas fir. The sale had a total appraised value of about \$348,200. This is the first time that no bids were received for a large timber sale from a State

forest since the Division commenced selling timber in 1946. Plans are to consult potential purchasers of the Jackson State Forest timber and schedule a new sale offer as soon as it is appropriate.

RESOURCE STUDIES

On November 6, 1957, the State Water Pollution Control Board approved publication of a co-operative study of the waste treatment and disposal aspects of the development of the pulp and paper resources of California. This study was initiated in early 1956. It was conducted with the co-operation of state, federal, and private agencies of the State, including the Division of Forestry. Among the many findings of the study is that California has wood supplies to increase its pulp production over ten fold to a level of at least 6,000 tons per day. Although from the standpoint of the over-all water resource, there is enough water to produce this amount of pulp, the study shows that except for two major streams the minimum flows at present are not sufficient to furnish needed water for pulping processes and dilution of wastes. The full realization of the pulp potential as indicated by the study is dependent upon further water development to maintain adequate minimum flows during low water periods. With reasonable pollution controls to protect beneficial uses of streams and other waste receiving waters, the expansion of the pulp industry can bring about a more integrated wood products industry making it possible for better utilization and management of California's extensive forest lands.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Activity on the Bressi Range Study in San Diego County was reviewed at a meeting of the participants on November 19, 1957. A draft of a report on the progress of this study during the past two years was discussed; this report will be completed in the near future. Plans for the next season's work on the study were agreed upon. Principal emphasis will be placed on controlling sprouts and seedlings of shrubs, and in determining production of forage.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION

During November the California Division of Forestry and the Ventura County Flood Control District co-operated in sowing a total of 12,700 pounds of ryegrass seed on the 1,420 acres of private land burned by the Boulder Creek fire of last August.

The plant cover produced by this revegetation project will help protect the valuable watershed land on the slopes of San Cayetano Mountain above the city of Fillmore devastated by the fire.

PRESS RELEASE FROM CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION -

Berkeley, California -- California sawmills produced nearly 6 billion board-feet of lumber in 1956, Keith Arnold, Director of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, announced today. The 1956 output was 15 percent greater than the 1954 production reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufacturers.

The 1956 figures resulted from a co-operative survey by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Douglas-fir led all species cut in California, with 41 percent of the State's total production. This was more than twice the production of redwood (including giant sequoia), or of ponderosa pine. The 1956 lumber production by species was:

	<u>Million bd.-ft.</u>
Douglas fir	2,404
Redwoods	1,083
Ponderosa pine	1,080
True firs	842
Sugar pine	341
All others	131
Total	<u>5,881</u>

Humboldt County sawmills produced 26 percent of all California's lumber in 1956. Mendocino County was second with 15 percent. Siskiyou and Shasta Counties were third and fourth respectively, in production. The six leading counties were:

	<u>Million bd.-ft.</u>
Humboldt	1,544
Mendocino	874
Siskiyou	409
Shasta	323
Sonoma	301
Del Norte	267

Additional information regarding California's 1956 lumber production will be published by the Experiment and the Bureau of the Census within the next few weeks.

PRESS RELEASE - December 18, 1957

Seattle, Washington, December 18. Janice Odermatt, Castro Valley, California Junior High School student, has won first place in the junior division of the West Coast fire prevention poster contest, it was announced here this week, following the annual conference of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

The annual contest, sponsored in this area by Keep California Green, a citizen-run, industry-sponsored, fire prevention association, receives posters from over 25,000 students in the seven western states and British Columbia.

James Collum, Eureka Junior High School, won second place in the junior division and Tommy Taylor and Timothy Fondiller of Nevada City, California, won first and third places respectively, in the primary division. Grand prize winner was Ted Larson of Vancouver, B.C.

Judging was so close that even though Miss Odermatt's poster was not a first prize winner in California, her original design, with the slogan, "Grow them tall, don't burn them short," was judged most appropriate for the West Coast contest.

STATISTICS FROM NEW YORK CITY

About 45,000 trees are lost annually in New York City, a majority of them owing to the toxic effect of dogs, which are said to average 70-80 daily visits per

tree. The attempted remedy in some New Jersey municipalities is an ordinance prohibiting the walking of dogs within 2 feet of street trees. (14; July 1957).

Forestry Abstracts
October 1957

THE DOG STAR by Cecil Newton, Controller's Office

Finished the flight of Sputnik I,
The Russians say her flight is done.
And now the Soviet egg-heads say
Poor old Laica's had her day.

True to Russ form, Laica's fate is foggy,
But I'll bet she was one little mixed-up doggy.
"Man's best friend," a simple pup,
Projected through space when the rocket went up.
Russian publicity did her up brown--
But who's friend to whom, when the Sputniks are down?

STATE FORESTER HOST TO VISITING FORESTER

Mr. Ronald Waterer, Chief Conservator of Forests and Deputy Director of National Parks in Kenya Colony, East Africa, was a guest of State Forester Francis Raymond and the Division of Forestry during the first week in December. Mr. Waterer, an Englishman, Officer in the British Colonial Service, is making the most of a month he was able to devote to visiting the U. S. while en-route to a brief assignment in Ottawa, Canada.

In Sacramento he was able to meet and talk with people who deal with forestry problems similar to those he encounters in Kenya. One day was spent touring the Mother Lode country including visits at Iron Mine C.D.C., Sutter Hill Training Center and a trip through the North Grove of Calaveras Big Trees State Park. He commented that their big Eucalyptus was dwarfed by these Redwoods.

He was given a "complete" tour of the Pickering Lumber Company sawmill and processing plant near Sonora and spent the night as a guest of Ranger Amundson and enjoyed the comfort of Tuolumne County's recently completed barracks.

He ended his visit with us with a showing of very interesting movies of wild life in Kenya. He left with us the invitation to have our people look him up if traveling in Kenya. He suggests the best season for travel there to be from September to March, but encourages hunting with camera rather than gun.

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Farwell Party: On October 17, the San Andreas messhall was the setting for a farewell dinner party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, with practically the entire forestry family in attendance (several of the boys were assigned to the Santana Task Force).

The food served was delicious and was prepared by the ladies and our cook, Francis Egan. That ham and sauce were out of this world!!! So were the cakes and salads the ladies brought.

John was presented with a voice picture of a barometer by Walter Mueller--the actual barometer did not arrive in time. The remainder of the evening was spent

with an entertaining Steal the-Prize Bingo game. The prizes were wrapped, which added to the excitement--especially when we informed Nadine Jackson she would be required to model the contents in the package she was holding. A gentlemanly rescue was made by Foreman Newton, who finally stole the package, only to discover it contained a grotesque Hallowe'en mask. The first prize of a shaker went to Elden Wait, who was the lucky bandit.

We believe everyone enjoyed themselves although the occasion was dampened by the knowledge that we were losing John and his family. It seems only a few days ago we were welcoming them to Calaveras and here we were already saying goodbye.

This party was preceded by one in October 11th at the Jackson residence honoring Marjorie Hastings. This was one party where the gals had loads of fun catching up on gossip and playing Bingo and was topped by luscious refreshments served buffet style.

John came here at a very difficult time when Calaveras was trying to make adjustments for the new acquisition and the weather was heralding the beginning of another fire season. His endless source of energy served him in good stead and each problem had a solution as quickly as it came up (no Geritol needed here).

John leaves us on a promotion to Assistant Deputy State Forester and will be assigned to District VI. We know he has a wonderful future ahead of him and our best wishes go along with him and his family. We will surely miss them.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

The South Grove has become the responsibility of the State for fire protection and to take care of some of our fire prevention and fire suppression problems, two temporary facilities were erected at Bailey Ridge and Arnold. Of course, we had no problem getting volunteers to man these stations--the locations are very inviting.

Blue Mountain was also newly acquired and with this station we were fortunate in the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dees to us as Lookout personnel. Because of their fine knowledge of that area, they made excellent lookouts. They completed our all around fine coverage by Betty Self, William Hendsch, Joe Dowdel, and Sam Grant (Sam comes to us from U.S.F.S. also).

NEW ACQUISITION OF ANOTHER SORT

Ralph Emerson born at Mark Twain Hospital on November 4--weighing in at seven pounds eight ounces. Father doing fine now. We had forgotten how excited a new father could get.

SANTANA TASK FORCE

As you all already know, because of favorable weather, the Santana Task Force was cancelled after several weeks. For the brief time it was scheduled, Foreman Dallas Bever, FEO Chas. McKim and Driver R. Schelly were the fortunate personnel to go south.

WINTER TENANTS

From Beaver Creek, the CDC personnel has moved into our Altaville Station. We believe this will be their last winter here as the beautiful new structure at

Vallecito should be completed in the very near future.

And what better opportunity to wish all our friends up and down the State
a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Mary K. Serra
Intermediate Stenographer Clerk

WHAT A FIREMAN HAS TO GO THROUGH

The phone rang at about 5:30 P.M. on the evening of October 27th, at the East Fresno Fire Station of the Fresno County Schedule A Station. Foreman Henderson answered the call. Each time a call comes in, the men, expecting a fire emergency, were puzzled upon hearing Henderson say, "You say your boy was playing with neighborhood children and they threw one of his brand new shoes into a tall tree? You can't seem to get it down. He needs to wear them to school tomorrow. We will be out and see if we can be of any assistance to you."

Foreman Henderson and Driver Boos drove to the location. Upon arrival it was getting dark. The shoe couldn't be seen until pointed out by the owner. Driver Boos attempted to climb the tree, but the limb couldn't hold him. He shook the tree limb, but the tree would not yield the shoe for it was wedged into a crotch of the limb. Various methods were tried and all failed. Finally, a solution came about to use water. The high-pressure line was put into action. The pressure gauge reading was at 600 pounds. After a few blasts there was a thud on the ground and there lay the shoe. It was picked up, wiped dry, and restored to a very happy little boy and a very grateful mother.

Operation Shoe completed.

Wm. Pennington
State Forest Ranger

KINGS COUNTY

The Gentlemen Farmers in Kings County loved the recent rains, but our cotton farmers who had not commenced harvesting had nothing good to say about the downpours.

The boss was right again! His never fail deer hunting area proved a bonanza for all eight in his unusual hunting party. The pheasants, however, have seen him first.

Kings County Forestry wives are discussing their favorite recipes for the annual dinner party next month. Potluck it will be. Can't bear to tell you about the goodies they are planning - it's 16:52 now and too near my dinner time.

With fire season on its way out, the boys are getting ready to pretty up their quarters and residences. The boys at headquarters have commenced whittling away on the cement blocks for a window in their living-dining room. The better to see you, my dear.

Much work has been done this year on controlling insects which affect our major field crops. The Alfalfa Aphid which has been prevalent for three years has met its Waterloo and is expected to be lessened next season. It is being fought by

two parasitic insects from Israel. They are the Praon and the Trioxies which have already established themselves. A third, Aphelaneus, imported from the same country, shows no results.

In the cotton crop, DDT has been found satisfactory for Bollworm control, and the Pacific Mite check is being accomplished through the use of organic phosphate insecticides.

The ultimate results of Kings County crops affects each of us. Here's to more water for irrigation!

Florence P. Appell
Clerk Dispatcher, Hanford Headquarters

FRESNO COUNTY

On October 25, 1957, Dave Saether, Forestry Equipment Operator, assigned to Fresno County, was admitted to the San Geronimo Pass Memorial Hospital, Banning, California. After extensive tests were made and a specialist called in on the case, the final diagnosis was probable acute Rheumatic fever.

The time of entry to the hospital, Dave was taking part in the "Santa Ana Task Force" operation, on standby call at the Division of Forestry located at Beaumont, California.

After a few days rest in the hospital it was decided Dave could return to his local hospital in Sanger. From there the troops of District VI put their ingenuity to work and came up with a very comfortable station wagon complete with bed springs and mattress for the trip north.

At the present time Dave is confined to his residence with orders to get plenty of rest and relaxation. I know I speak for every one in District IV and elsewhere, in wishing you a quick recovery from your illness.

We would also like to make it known to all you Smoke eaters of the Golden State, that we now have a television celebrity with us in Fresno County.

Assistant Ranger Tom Perkins - alias Tom Pitney, made his television debut on one of the local stations in Fresno, showing a cut-down house, that points out many of the causes of fires starting in the home. Received any offers from Ed Sullivan yet, Tommie?

Harold E. Worley
Forest Firefighter Foreman-Dispatcher
Sanger Headquarters Office

TULARE COUNTY

Recently certain areas in Tulare County were regarded as concerns the cost of fire insurance policies on improvements. These regradings applied to rural areas where the fire protection is a function of the Division by contract. The rate decreases resulted from a buildup of trained firemen, the installation of adequate water supplies and added pumping capacity. In most instances personnel of the Division have had considerable to do with initiating these improvements, resulting in lowering of rates. The following letter to the Tulare County Board of Supervisors explains the reduction:

"Tulare County Board of Supervisors
County Court House
Visalia, California

"Dear Sirs:

"I am taking this means to report to you on a recent insurance premium rate reduction as applies to certain areas of Tulare County. These reductions resulted from a survey which we asked for of the Pacific Board of Fire Underwriters over a year ago. This survey disclosed increased fire protection in the way of water supplies, trained volunteers, and pumping capacity which in turn led to the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau revising their rating schedules.

"The following table shows the changes. The effective date for all changes was 11/15/57.

AREA	Habitational Occupancy Tariff	
	Present Prot. Class	Prev. Class
Bedel Acres F.D.	6	8
Cutler P.U.D.	6	8
Farmersville	5	8
Green Acres F.D.	5	7
Orosi U.D.	6	7
Picley	6	8
Springville	7	8
Strathmore P.U.D.	6	7
Terra Bella	7	8
Woodville P.U.D.:		
Zone 1	6	8

"In order to give you some idea of what the above rate changes will mean to the taxpayer, I am including a table showing average premium as applies to frame dwellings. There are many factors that determine the eventual insurance premium on a given building, but these figures should give some idea of what our savings amount to. The following three-year premiums are for fire and extended coverage on a frame dwelling, with coverage of \$15,000. on the building and \$6,000. on the contents:

Protection Class 2	\$108.54
3	115.83
4	121.50
5	127.17
6	140.13
7	162.81
8	188.55
9	273.45
9b	288.45
10 (No protection)	301.05

"It is a pleasure to be able to report the above at this time, particularly in view of the present tendency for everything to increase in price.

"Yours truly,
G. O. Phibbs, State Forest Ranger"

TWENTY-five year Service Award
Earl Renn, Assistant State Forest Ranger
Santa Clara County

Earl Renn, an Assistant State Forest Ranger in Santa Clara County, was recently honored when he was presented, somewhat belatedly, with a 25-year State Service Award. Earl Renn has been with the Division longer than most of the veterans and is remembered for a perpetual friendly smile, under any and all conditions. Earl started putting out fires back in the sack and shovel days of 1924 and is still a hard man to keep in sight on the fire line, if you are trying to follow him. Earl was a trail blazer with the Division and is known to virtually every person in his area today as a devoted conservationist. "Uncle Earl" as he is known to his associates became an Assistant Ranger in 1933 and worked out of the Alma Headquarters where he has been assigned throughout his career.

Earl and Mrs. Renn live in Saratoga where Earl also has a 25-year pin for service with the Saratoga Volunteer Fire Department.

Even with the aid of our modern conveniences, if you and I are as rugged after many years of fire fighting as Earl Renn is now, we will be prize specimens - and that's Earl Renn.

Jack T. Skeels
Assistant State Forest Ranger

DISTRICT VI

Since our last letter to the News, the Santana Task Force has departed, returned, and departed again. We desire to sincerely thank all those who were here and those who were involved in getting them here. Our only regret was that we didn't have much for them to do.

Those October rains put up just enough grass to knock occurrence to one-third of normal. But the Angeles Forest proved that dry Novembers often follow wet Octobers, and 25,000 acres flashed during the night of November 22. In a flash, we had 23 fire trucks there, and in another flash, the Santana Task Force was back with us. But still no fires of our own, so, when rain fell again December 5, Fire Season fell and the Task Force departed. Amen, we hope, but with a wary eye on our again dry, warm, and sometimes windy weather.

Missed from our headquarters for three months now is the Deputy's secretary, Mrs. Billie Holm-Kennedy. Billie has a circulatory ailment. She is up again, but not certain when she will be able to resume her work here. We all trust she will be back with us early in the new year.

This District recently hosted the Deputies. They were here, trying to work out solutions to the problems created mainly by the ever-climbing population. Most of the Deputies flew in and out, trying to avoid the Freeway crush.

The many friends of Ed Hewett will be happy to know that he is our new Storekeeper (Grade II) in the District Warehouse. Eddie had taken the exam last summer and topped the list. Then Rex Bassett resigned. Sounds like mild collusion to this writer.

With the above few happy and unhappy news notes, we close out this year and wish you all the best for '58.

Doug Glenn, Dispatcher

TRAINING CENTER - SOUTHERN DISTRICT

"TARGET DATE" NOVEMBER 4, 1957 - at 0800 this date the Division of Forestry Training Center for the Southern District opened doors to a twenty-man group of Forest Fire Truck Drivers from San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.

Chief Deputy John Callaghan and District Deputy James K. Mace welcomed the driver trainees to the center and informed them on the "history and objectives of the division's overall training program and how it stands to better the organization by bettering the individual employee."

The target date was met and the program is "on schedule" at this writing only because of excellent co-operation and support from each ranger unit and project supervisor in the district.

The first group to attend the first session at the first training center in Division history consisted of:

Burke, Andrew	San Bernardino County
Cooper, George E.	Riverside County
Davis, Donald	Riverside County
DeWilde, Andrew	San Diego County
Farrington, James	San Bernardino County
Fish, Junior K.	San Diego County
Green, Bryce	Riverside County
Grizzard, James	San Diego County
Guthrie, John	Riverside County
Harrington, Bruce	Riverside County
Horner, Richard	Riverside County
Mack, David	Orange County
Pitzer, Gary	San Bernardino County
Rapue, Raymond	San Diego County
Ross, Charles	San Bernardino County
Sanchez, Fred	San Bernardino County
Sanchez, Louis	San Bernardino County
Tischbierek, Richard	San Diego County
Walsh, Michael	Orange County
Wiseman, James	San Diego County

"Participating Instructors" are assigned by the District Office and Ranger of each county. As a part of their duties they instruct in a particular subject as scheduled and then return to their county.

The course is designed primarily for men new to the Forest Fire Truck Driver position and second as a gap filler and refresher for experienced men. This

first session with civil service truck drivers is the "Pilot Course" for four or five sessions (five weeks each) for new drivers in our 1957-58 programs.

The men are "in training" 5 days a week, 24 hours a day and are actively engaged in training at least 10 hours each day - (typical day: 0600 to 2100/2200) - approximately 80% of the course involves field work - 2% class room.

Our program is now just past the half way point for the first class and we are still on schedule and "off to a good start." However, as all well-trained men know, this is the southern "sudden" district and anything can happen. First fire activity was an obstacle, then October rains hit record highs and threatened to put the Training Center "under water." Then the "flu bug" tried to eliminate the roster. What next? Quien sabe?

Training Center Staff

Curley Francis - State Forest Ranger in charge,
Don Russell, Associate Ranger in charge

P.S. 11-22-57 0430 (following the above writing)

The Santana wind conditions with fire activity (one major reported at 20,000 acres) just closed the Training Center doors - drivers were returned to their counties to man equipment - dry, hot, 70-90 M.P.H. winds. The Santana Task Force is returning from the north. Quien sabe?

LETTER TO RANGER SKINNER

"October 13, 1957

"Dear Mr. Skinner:

"Various branch librarians have told me how much the children have enjoyed the rangers coming to present the Smokey Bear Reading Club certificates. We have seen evidence of more awareness of fire prevention on the part of many children in the club this past summer.

"I appreciate the fine co-operation you and your men have given us in this project and want to thank you for all the time and planning involved. The youngsters were thrilled with the rangers.

"Sincerely

"s/ Mary Jo Meade

"Head, Children's Department

"San Bernardino County Free Library"

SANTANA WIND

The following are a series of articles and excerpts concerning the controversial "Santana" (Santa Ana) winds which occur during certain periods in Southern California: We wish to make special acknowledgment for the article entitled, "The Santa Ana" wind by Terry E. Stephenson which was taken from Vol. II of the California Folklore Quarterly, January, 1943. Permission to reprint this article by Terry E. Stephenson was granted by the editors of Western Folklore.

THE SANTA ANA WIND by TERRY E. STEPHENSON

Through all the intermittent controversies that have been waged concerning the naming of the Santa Ana wind, real old-timers of the Santa Ana Valley have seemingly smiled complacently and knowingly and have let the newcomers make their guesses.

To these old-timers it has seemed that they have always known that the wind got its name because it swept out of the mouth of the Santa Ana canyon and upon the valley. Those same old-timers used to and still call a strong northwest wind a Wilmington, because that wind, when it came, struck from the direction of Wilmington. However, great numbers of persons unfamiliar with the memories of old-timers of the Santa Ana Valley have speculated fantastically, it seems to me, upon the origin of the name. They have been encouraged in their speculations, at times, by the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce, and frequently by real estate men of the city of Santa Ana who have believed that the attachment of the name Santa Ana to the wind has interfered with the interest of newcomers to California in buying property in Santa Ana. I shall develop these efforts of encouragement later in this article.

Let me point out that I have long been familiar with the Santa Ana wind and its antics. I was four years old in 1884 when I reached Orange. I have lived with the wind and its name ever since. As a newspaperman, from 1906 until 1927, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce from 1906 to this day, I am familiar with various efforts made to shake the wind from the name.

I do not suppose that the desert winds--pardon, I mean Santa Ana winds--of the '80's, '90's and of the first decade of the century were greater in velocity than those we have today. However, in those earlier years there were fewer windbreaks and orchards than we have now. I do know that those earlier winds were much dirtier than those we have today. There were many uncultivated areas, there were roads that supplied great quantities of powdered dust. Weeds, including the big, tumble weeds that rolled across country in every Santa Ana wind and piled up against fences, pieces of weeds and leaves, and all kinds of trash moved with the storm. Houses were filled with dust.

We can go back historically for references to this wind. Dana, for instance, in Two Years Before the Mast relates that on "Saturday, February 13, 1836, we were called up at midnight to slip for a violent northeaster, for this miserable hole of San Pedro is thought unsafe in almost every wind." The vessel, the "Pilgrim," put to sea, took refuge beyond Catalina Island and was gone three days. Robinson in his California mentions the dry wind encountered while crossing the valley toward the Yorbas, located along the Santa Ana River.

Emory's Reconnaissance gives a graphic report of the wind that came upon Commodore Stockton's troops on their march to the conquest of Los Angeles. They were camped at Santa Ana, which name at that time meant the locality now known as Olive. Emory wrote (page 118; the date, January 6, 1847):

"Taking advantage of a deep ditch for one face of the camp, it was laid off in a very defensible position between the town and the river, expecting the men would have an undisturbed night's rest to be in the morning ready for the fight, which might now be expected daily. In this hope we were mistaken. The wind blew a hurricane, (something very unusual in this part of California) and the atmosphere was filled with particles of fine dust, so that we could not see and but with difficulty breathe.

"January 7.--The wind continued to blow violently, which the enemy should have taken advantage of to attack us. Our weapons were chiefly fire-arms; his, the lance; and I was quite certain that in such a gale of wind as then blew, the difficulty of loading our arms would have proved a serious matter."

Surely this was a Santa Ana. It is significant to me that in none of these historical references, or any other that I have seen, is any specific name used. It seems fairly plain to me that people of the country had not gotten around to naming the wind.

As I grew up at Orange, everybody called the wind a Santa Ana. It seemed to be common knowledge that the wind was called a Santa Ana because it came from the direction of the Santa Ana Canyon. I remember once asking my uncle, M. V. Adams, who settled at Orange in 1878, why the name Santa Ana was tied to the desert wind. He said it was because it came down from the direction of the Santa Ana Canyon.

We can now pass over a few years in this review to an incident of Christmas of 1901 or 1902, worth telling here. There was an Associated Press correspondent in Santa Ana. He was also a Western Union operator. He was also celebrating. A Santa Ana wind blew throughout the night. Strengthening his imagination with another drink or more, the gentleman of the press wired out a story that pictured that wind as terrific. Dirt, he said, had piled up against store doors so that it had to be shoveled away, windows were broken, Fourth Street was a scene of devastation. Trees and houses were down. I was spending Christmas with a Stanford friend at San Rafael, and I read that story. It sounded like the worst wind the valley had ever known. Later, I learned that some of the good citizens of the town, led by real estate men, I imagine, had entered telling protests to the Associated Press and Western Union, and the man who had sent out the story, under threats of bodily harm, had faded out of town, and never came back.

When I went to work on the Santa Ana Register in 1906, I heard bursts of wrath occasionally over the lying story that had gone forth to blast the name of Santa Ana.

It was soon afterward that the Chamber of Commerce urged upon me that never should our paper use the word Santa Ana in connection with that wind. I was a correspondent for the Los Angeles Times. Once in awhile some headwriter would splash the name on a story, and I'd be raked over the coals. Finally, the Times and other Los Angeles papers were asked by the Chamber of Commerce never to use the name Santa Ana in connection with the wind. This request, repeated from time to time, was generally heeded. However, at Santa Ana and everywhere else the wind was still a Santa Ana. Not only was the wind that swept across the Santa Ana Valley called a Santa Ana, but any desert wind anywhere from Tehachapi to San Diego was a Santa Ana. I am informed that the spread of the use of the name has taken in a lot of territory until now the name is heard in Arizona and Mexico.

Then along came someone with a bright idea. I have always suspected that it was an idea founded on fancy, not on fact. The idea was that everybody was mistaken about the name of the wind. It should be called a Santana, which, the Chamber of Commerce was told, was an Indian name for a desert wind. The Chamber of Commerce a few years ago issued a general statement to newspapers of southern California, urging the supposed Indian name as authority and asking that when reference was made to the wind that it be called Santana. Of course, the Chamber of Commerce did not have to offer proof that there was an Indian

word Santana. Nobody has ever named the tribe that was supposed to have used the name, and nobody has any story as to how away back yonder in the '70's settlers in the Santa Ana Valley managed ingloriously to twist the name into Santa Ana. William McPherson of Orange, who has made some inquiry among Indians, cannot locate the name as Indian.¹

Among many Spanish-speaking people, it is common practice to run words like Santa Ana into one word, Santana. Personally, I believe that that practice accounts for the fact that someone discovered that sometimes a Santa Ana was called a Santana. The Indian notion was seized upon as a practical solution for the distress caused Santa Anans who believed great harm was being done to Santa Ana because a disagreeable wind bore the name of Santa Ana, though that wind blows no harder and certainly no more frequently in Santa Ana than it does in dozens of other places. My own experience is that the wind, though often confined to a streak across the valley, may blow a gale at Fullerton or Anaheim, while hardly stirring at Santa Ana, and vice versa.

This desert wind has been subjected to scientific study, and is the subject of an extensive report by Lieutenant Commander William A. Mason, U.S.N., published in 1936 by permission of the U. S. Naval Institute, obtainable, I believe, from the Navy Department Hydrographics Office, Washington, D.C. The document is called Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, February, 1936. There is a map showing "the course of Santa Ana winds affecting San Pedro--Long Beach area."

Without attempting to review the data printed in this document, I shall quote only the paragraph having to do with the naming of the wind, and, with my comments concerning that paragraph, will close this article.

"There appears to be considerable controversy regarding the derivation of the name Santa Ana. One writer avers that the name was bestowed by the early Spaniards in recollection of one of the first storms observed by them which occurred on St. Ann's day. Another version attributed the name to the fact that these winds are most severe when they have passed through the Santa Ana Canyon. Although a doubtful honor, there are those who claim that the name was applied as a compliment to the city of Santa Ana which is located near the western end of the Santa Ana Canyon and through which locality these storms usually pass. Another version has it that the term came into use and had its beginning in the days when General Santa Ana (the spelling is as it appears in the document; the general spelled his name Santa Anna) was at the head of the Mexican Army operating in southern California. On his many spectacular tours in this country, the general always rode at the head of a fast riding squadron of cavalry whose swift moving horse naturally stirred up great clouds of dust which were plainly visible from afar as they ascended into the air. This in time came to be associated with the arrival of the general and his cavalcade of riders. Anyone observing the approach of one of these storms today will be struck with the aptness of this explanation. Still another version is to the effect that the name was originally 'Santana.' which word in the language of the Mexican Indians signified 'Big Wind.' One more ingenious explanation accounts for the name by recalling that the early Indians termed the wind 'The Wind of the Evil Spirits' because of its well-known drying qualities, which dried up the leaves, berries and nuts. When the white men arrived they translated this term to 'The Wind of Satan' which in time became conventionalized into 'Santana Wind.'"

¹The editors have consulted Professor Harry Hoijer, eminent authority on Indian languages, and he reports as follows:

"A careful search through the available data on the Indian languages of southern California (specifically Chumash, Serrano, Gabrielino, Luiseno and Cahuilla) fails to reveal any word even remotely similar to santana 'big wind'. It should be said, however, that our data on these languages is far from complete; further research may possibly uncover such a word."

First, the name Santa Ana became attached to the valley because it was on St. Anne's day, July 26, 1769, that Portola and his men came out of the El Toro hills and saw the valley. The well-known diaries covering the Portola expedition have no mention of a wind. There was an earthquake when the explorers camped on the river at what is now Olive, and for a time the river was Rio de Los Temblores, but according to Crespi's diary the soldiers called it Rio Santa Ana.

Second, the fantastic theory concerning General Santa Anna's dust-raising habits hasn't a leg to stand on historically. He was never in southern California. He led no cavalry here. The name Santa Ana was well established here long before Santa Anna was born. I am reminded that some years ago a real estate man proclaimed in Santa Ana newspapers his bright idea that Santa Ana, Tustin, and Orange should unite in one city to be named Orange, just, he wrote, to get rid of the fact that Santa Ana was named after the bloody Mexican general. Did I say "a real estate man?" I should have said a "realtor," which is the name coined by the California Real Estate Association for those who affiliate with it.

Third, the "Wind of Satan" explanation is a new one to me. I thought I had heard them all. My belief is that it is a purely fictitious explanation--somebody just thought that one up.

When talk first started among Chamber of Commerce people suggesting that perhaps the people could be switched from using the name Santa Ana for the enemy wind to Santana, I was reminded of my own long established beliefs that the name came because the wind swept down the valley from the direction of the Santa Ana Canyon. I remember that I immediately checked up with a number of real-estate settlers, among them Ed Tedford, then city clerk and who as a boy carried the chain when the townsite of Santa Ana was surveyed, and his brother, Walter, banker. They settled in what became known as Gospel Swamp,² southwest of Santa Ana, two years before W. H. Spurgeon founded the city of Santa Ana. By the way, Mr. Spurgeon himself told me he named the city Santa Ana because it was a part of the old Rancho Santa Ana de Santiago, generally known in those days as Rancho Santa Ana. Ed and Walter Tedford both confirmed my belief that the name came as I have stated. There wasn't a shadow of doubt about it. Recently I have submitted the matter to a few old-timers. Among them was A. M. Strong, consulting engineer, Subway Terminal Building, and resident of Balboa, who was born in 1876 in Westminster, for which colony his father was sales agent and where he lived until 1888. He has known this valley intimately all his life.

"How did the wind get its name?" he repeated. "Why, there is only one explanation worth considering. That is, it got its name because it came down from the direction of the Santa Ana Canyon. All old-timers have always known that."

That is the way I feel about it.

²Gospel Swamp is now known as Greenville. In early days, the '70's and '80's, great camp meetings were held there. It was rich, swampy area. Among those who exhorted the brethren and sisters was the Reverend Brier who came through Death Valley in '49; his story is well known to historians.

The following series of articles may only lead further confusion to this controversial subject; however, the preponderance of information which follows leans toward the designation Santa Ana wind. We are attempting to get further information on this subject from the editors of the San Diego Union as we understand that a series of articles appeared in that newspaper in about 1953. The articles were written by feature writer, Robert "Bob" McDonald. If any additional information on this subject is received, it will be printed in subsequent issues of the News Letter.

Anyone having authenticated information or otherwise concerning this subject, may submit for future consideration in this issue. In addition to being printed in the News Letter, such additional information is requested by Western Folklore for their consideration. This is in accordance with their request.

It would be rather interesting if the individuals subscribing to the use of the name "Santana" would enter into a little literary competition with those who subscribe to the name "Santa Ana."

E. H. Bertsch, Deputy State Forester

SANTA ANA, n. --Local name for a Foehn Wind, q.v., in southern California, which in winter often markedly affects the weather of that region. It is called the Santa Ana because of its association with the pass and river valley of that name. It is the same as the NORTHER (2), but, under topographical control, may blow from other directions. See: G. F. Taylor, Aeronautical Meteorology, 1938, p. 94; W. A. Mason, The Santa Ana or Desert Storm of Southern California, Proceedings, U. S. Naval Institute, Jan. 1935, pp. 56-66. R. D. Ward, The Climates of the United States, 1925, pp. 415-418.

Taken from "Weather Glossary" compiled by Alfred H. Thiessen, W. B. No. 1445, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1946, August 1.

WEATHER AND CLIMATIC FEATURES

If we are so fortunate as to visit our deserts during several successive seasons or over a period of years we soon discover that there is a well-defined desert climate, with four seasons climatologically as well as biologically well marked. The transition from one season to another in these semi-tropical deserts is usually gradual, much more so than in deserts farther to the north and more inland. Nowhere do we see here the abruptness of seasonal changes so characteristic of the Gobi and other deserts of central Asia.

It is largely due to winds that deserts are made (see page 2), and winds constitute one of the desert's most interesting weather phenomena. On our California deserts the summer winds, though warm, are usually moderate, but in winter and spring the air-currents push with much vigor. Winds from the northeast, known as "Santa Anas" when they reach the southern Californian coast, are the worst, and at times reach velocities of forty miles or more an hour. They often come on with extraordinary abruptness following rainstorms; being very dry, they dissipate the moisture-bearing clouds in a short time.¹ Their maximum strength is attained soon after sunrise. Picking up fine particles of soil on dry lake basins and dunes, they fill the atmosphere with dust clouds, furiously lash the vegetation, and set every insecure thing on the move. These are the winds that cause prospectors to put all sorts of curious braces on their shanties and to nail doubly the sideboards and shingles. If they are caught while camping out, they must weigh down with rocks everything from tarpaulins to dishpans. The wind usually drops at sunset and the nights are then

surprisingly calm: the red skies of sunset change to clear blue-black and sparkle with myriads of brilliant stars. The smoke of the campfire now ascends "straight up."

Recently I had on the deserts of western Nevada an unnerving experience with the winds that left on my mind an image so deeply etched that it can never be effaced. It was in the month of March. All day I had labored against a strong southwest wind that was prophetic of soaking rains. Sure enough, before night the precipitation came, but it was in the form of snow. I found shelter in a miner's cabin, put a pot of beans on the stove to cook, and went to bed, expecting at daybreak to waken and find myself snowed in for at least one or two days. With a suddenness that was startling, the wind at nine o'clock veered squarely to the north and began blowing with a hurricane violence that set every timber in the little shanty creaking and groaning. Though the house was well braced, it seemed every minute that it must go. There was nothing to do but wait under cover for it would have been little better suicide to venture out of doors. The eerie effect was heightened by the continuous, thunderous roar, while the angry wind continued unabated until near daybreak.

Violent north winds are usually of only a few days' duration. The strong winds that blow with most protracted violence are those which come in from the Pacific Coast, hailing the approach of winter rains. Nimbus clouds are lenticular clouds, appearing like great Zeppelins over the western mountains, are heralds of their oncoming. The clouds continue beating their way in, often seemingly against odds, until at length they cover the skies. Then silence comes and the rain descends, at first gently, but steadily increasing to a downpour. The stronger the initial winds, the better the chances for precipitation.

During the months of April and May, when fog is commonest on the Coast, the period of violent and sand-and-dust storms comes to the upper Colorado Desert, especially in the San Gorgonio Pass¹ and along the course of the White-water River to the Salton Sea.

¹ The air of the Santa Anas is warmed by compressional heating and becomes very dry. Since the air currents are descending, turbulence or vertical convection, so essential to cloud formation, ceases.

² Few people recognize what a great draught channel the San Gorgonio Pass is. As W. P. Blake long ago pointed out, through it the air pours "from the ocean to the interior with peculiar uniformity and persistence, thus supplying the partial vacuum caused by the ascent of heated air from the surface of the parched plains and deserts." The wind "is not an ordinary shifting breeze, but is a constant, powerful current of air sweeping through the pass from the west. It pours from the Pacific in an apparently unbroken, unvarying stream, passing over the surface with such violence that all the fine grains of sand are lifted from the dry channels of the streams and are driven along the descending slopes until they find a final resting-place to the leeward of the projecting spurs" of San Jacinto.

Taken from "The California Deserts a Visitor's Handbook" by Edmund C. Jaeger, with chapters by S. Stillman Berry and Malcolm J. Rogers, Revised Edition, 1938, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California.

WINDS BLOW AND SO DO ARGUMENTS ON HOW BREEZES (!) GOT THEIR NAME by Daryl Lembke

The winds still raged this week and so did many Santa Anans after reading our windy Globe article last Sunday on the use of "Santana" and "Santa Ana", which

concluded we're stuck with the latter for those big blows which whistle through Southern California every once in a while.

Maybe we're wrong about this "Santa Ana" being the right name, as quoted from the late Terry Stephenson's accounts. In came Mrs. R. H. McArthur, who was a little girl when her parents moved here in 1881, and clearly remembered how the Yorba young folks recounted the story of the "Santana" winds.

Seems like the explorer Portola came through about the time the Easterners were getting ready to fight for Independence, and Bernardo Yorba was a sergeant in the party. His grandsons, Antonio and Juan, and other descendents, tell the story that a strong wind was blowing, similar to those which the explorer had witnessed blowing off the desert in Spain and was called "Santana." The Spanish meaning was "Wind of Satan" and Portola apparently thought that was apt here, so they called the wind a "santana". Mrs. McArthur says it was called that until around 1900, when California started twisting the term locally to "Santa Ana" but she says the name has nothing to do with Santa Ana Canyon.

Santa Ana Globe, Sunday, November 28, 1948

IRONE MINE CAMP GIVES TO ORPHANS

A gift of \$157.50 has been sent to the Stockton Children's Orphans Home by men at the Iron Mine Camp north of Auburn. Representing an average of \$2.81 per man at the correctional camp, Lieutenant Tom F. Rogers, in charge of the camp, declared the men at the camp are very much interested in the work of the orphans home.

"The men feel that this is a worthy undertaking," Rogers stated, "and have responded willingly and very liberally considering their limited means. Their gift will mean a lot to the children at Christmas time."

PERSONNEL NEWS

We are listing below the appointments which have been authorized and completed since the last News Letter was released. These new appointments and transfers are effective December 1, 1957; except as otherwise noted:

James W. Miller - promoted from Associate State Forest Ranger, Sonoma County Ranger Unit to State Forest Ranger I, Lake County Ranger Unit.

Miles Young, State Forest Ranger I, transferred from Lake County Ranger Unit to Calaveras County Ranger Unit.

Norman F. Nicholson - promoted from Associate State Forest Ranger, Mariposa County Ranger Unit to State Forest Ranger I, Lassen County Ranger Unit.

Curtis Lindley - Associate State Forest Ranger position reclassified to State Forest Ranger I, Kings County Ranger Unit.

Roy Bengard, State Forest Ranger I, transferred from Lassen County Ranger Unit to Siskiyou County Ranger Unit.

Charles W. Wilcher - promoted from Forestry Work Project Supervisor, Slack Canyon CDC Camp, District V, to State Forest Ranger I, Business Management Section, Sacramento Administration.

Walter R. Bolster - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Sonoma County Ranger Unit, to Associate State Forest Ranger, Humboldt County Ranger Unit.

Carl M. Downs - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger to Associate State Forest Ranger, Orange County Ranger Unit.

Frank E. Quadro - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Humboldt County Ranger Unit to Associate State Forest Ranger (FPE) District III Headquarters.

Richard E. Diltz - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Lassen County Ranger Unit to Associate State Forest Ranger (FPE), District V Headquarters effective January 1, 1958.

Grant E. McClellan - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, San Diego County Ranger Unit to Associate State Forest Ranger (FPE), District VI Headquarters.

Thomas Neil - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger to Associate State Forest Ranger, Business Management Section, Sacramento Administration.

Everett Fox - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, El Dorado County Ranger Unit to Associate State Forest Ranger, Amador County Ranger Unit.

John Hastings - promoted from State Forest Ranger I, Calaveras County Ranger Unit, to Assistant Deputy State Forester, District VI Headquarters, effective August 30, 1957.

Cecil J. Eden - promoted from Assistant Forest Technician, Butte County, to Forest Technician, Davis Nursery, effective October 31, 1957.

Ronald Adams, Senior Forest Technician, transferred from Davis Nursery to Sacramento Administration in charge of the State Nursery - Forest Regeneration, effective October 31, 1957.

Joe Griggs - promoted from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Merced County Ranger Unit, to Forestry Work Project Supervisor, Pilot Rock CDC Camp, San Bernardino County, Effective October 31, 1957.

Phillip Lowell - Assistant Forest Technician position changed from Range Improvement to Service Forestry, District I.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Division has been notified of seven scholarships being offered by the University of Washington, College of Forestry. They range in value from \$500 to \$2000 and are for candidates for graduate study.

In addition, the University has available several assistantships involving twenty hours of teaching and research. Recipients are paid \$175 per month, but can take full graduate class work at the same time.

Any Divisional employee interested may get further information by writing to the Dean, College of Forestry, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

THANKS TO THE MOBERGS

Ranger and Mrs. Art Moberg added a great deal to the holiday spirit for the entire Sacramento Office staff with their traditional gift of delicious home-baked cookies for everyone which Art delivered on December 17.

Mrs. Moberg may have secret recipes for making these beautifully decorated cookies, but we suspect that its knowing of her kindness and thoughtfulness that makes her cookies such a special treat.

To MR. AND MRS. MOBERG: A GREAT BIG "THANK YOU" From the whole Sacramento Office "family."

MERRY CHRISTMAS - HAPPY NEW YEAR

Your News Letter Editorial group takes this opportunity, on behalf of the State Forester and the Sacramento Office staff to extend to each and everyone of you and your families our most sincere wish that you will enjoy a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous, Happy New Year.